NOTE IX.

A NEW GENUS AND APPARENTLY NEW SPECIES OF RHYNCHOPHOROUS COLEOPTERA,

DESCRIBED BY

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In the following lines a very interesting new genus of the group Rhynchophoridae will be established. A single male specimen, from the Upper Mahakam (Borneo), has been found in a small collection of natural history objects, presented to the Leyden Museum in December of last year by Mr. Kampmeinert. The species is dedicated to the donor.

The nearest ally of this new genus, for which I propose the name *Mahakamia*, is *Macrocheirus* Schönh. The characters by which the two genera are differentiated in the male sex (the female sex of my insect is as yet unknown) are very conspicuous, as will be seen from the following table.

Macrocheirus ♂.	*Mahakamia* ♂.
Body-shape compact.	Body-shape slender, wedge-shaped.
Anterior femora waved.	Anterior femora straight.
Anterior tibiae irregularly curved, fringed with long hairs at the under margin of the apical half.	Anterior tibiae regularly faintly curved, not fringed but provided all along their underside with rows of minute tubercles, separated by a narrow well-defined furrow.
Intermediate femora not notched at the end.	Intermediate femora with a regularly rounded notch at the end.
Penultimate joint of the tarsi broad, subcircular.	Penultimate joint of the tarsi not broader than the preceding one.

Pygidium declivous, not elongate.	Pygidium horizontally stretched, narrow and elongate, its tip reaching far beyond the anal fissure.
Antennal club transverse.	Antennal club very strongly transverse.
Elytra conjointly emarginate at the end.	Elytra conjointly truncate at the end.

Mahakamia kampmeinerti, nov. spec. ♂.

Length: rostrum 17 mm., thorax 14 mm., elytra (from base of scutellum to tip of suture) 16 mm., pygidium 11 mm.; breadth at the shoulders 15,5 mm., at the apex of the elytra 10 mm. — Smooth; elytra, upperside of pygidium and the small lateral portions of the last three abdominal segments visible from above covered with a yellowish gray sericeous pile. — Fulvous. Rostrum at the sides, beneath and at the apex black; head black beneath and with a black spot behind the upper half of the eyes; antennae black, the truncation of the widened last joint silvery. Prothorax: the constricted front portion (neck) and four longitudinal bands on the pronotum black; the innermost pair of these bands joins the neck but not the black basal margin, the outermost pair on the contrary joins the basal margin but not the neck; the inner margins of the innermost bands are straight and parallel, their outer margins oblique till near the base where they join the inner margins obliquely; the inner margins of the outermost bands are straight and oblique (parallel with the outer margins of the innermost bands), their outer margins regularly convex. — Elytra: the upturned basal margin, the shoulders and the striae black, the black of the striae invading more or less the interspaces, especially laterally. Pygidium black, with a fulvous vitta along the middle. — Body beneath fulvous, all the sutures, as well as the apical margin of the ventral segments, and the pygidium black. Anterior legs: coxae black, spotted with fulvous; femora black at the inside, fulvous at the outside;

tibiae fulvous, upper margin black; tarsi black. Intermediate and posterior legs: coxae fulvous, more or less spotted with black; femora and tibiae black above and beneath, fulvous at the sides; tarsi black.

The regularly curved rostrum is sparsely but distinctly punctured, the basal half very faintly rugose, the upperside of the apical half with two rows of longitudinal tubercles ending at a short distance from the apex; between these rows a narrow keel, outside from the rows a keel which touches the apex and forms the lateral margin of the upperside; the sides of the rostrum bear another keel which joins the lateral margin just before the implantation of the mandibles; the under surface, which is almost impunctate, shows two impressed lateral lines and a raised mesial one. The head is sparsely and very minutely punctured, impunctate between the eyes, the interocular pit very distinct.

Prothorax sub-hexagonal, about the middle as broad as at the base, above sub-opaque, of a leathery appearance, large shallow more or less confluent punctures being intermixed with small deeper ones. Base not deeply bisinuate, basal margin turned upwards, broader and flattened along the middle-lobe. The scutellum elongate lanceolate, the uncovered portion glossy and impunctate.

Elytra narrowing in straight lines, conjointly truncate at the end, the outer angle broadly rounded, the sutural angle not toothed; deeply emarginate at the base, the basal margin upturned, beginning (though faintly) between the first and second stria and extending till beyond the shoulders. Five sharply impressed striae on each elytron, the three innermost the longest, the fourth and fifth uniting at some distance from the apex; outwards from the fifth stria four other striae are indicated by a row of minute punctures and by the black colour. The interspaces are sparsely covered with minute punctures. In the fifth stria only, punctures are distinctly visible.

Pygidium very elongate triangular, horizontally stretched, slightly curved upwards at the tip, slightly raised along

the middle, the margins thickened; very distinctly but not densely punctured above, the punctures along the sides larger than those along the middle; beneath flattened, the flattened portion spattle-shaped and covered at the base and along the sides with distinct punctures; the sides of the pygidium likewise punctured.

Body beneath glossy; prosternum in the middle densely covered with shallow punctures, on the sides (especially at the base) the punctuation agrees more with that of the pronotum; sides of meso- and metasternum distantly covered with large shallow punctures, intermixed with very minute ones; along the middle the punctuation is exceedingly minute and agrees pretty well with that of the abdomen; the apical margin of the last ventral segment is faintly bisinuate, the margin of the flattened middle portion is slightly rounded and preceded by deeply impressed punctures.

Anterior legs very elongate (femora 28 mm., tibiae 32 mm.), the femora straight, their underside rough, rasplike, it being covered with small warts or tubercles; the tibiae regularly faintly curved, their underside provided all along their length with rows of minute tubercles, separated by a narrow well-defined furrow. Intermediate femora straight, their underside beyond the base rugose and with a deep rounded notch just before the knee-joint; intermediate tibiae shorter than the femora, slightly widened out at the underside at some distance from the base, the underside with two lines of very short rufous setae, these lines slightly diverging towards the base and separated by a narrow keel. Posterior femora straight, somewhat shorter than the intermediate ones; the tibiae as long as the femora, their underside just like that of the intermediate tibiae. The penultimate joint of all the tarsi not widened, subequal to the second joint.

Hab. Upper-Mahakam (Borneo). — The described male specimen has been offered to the Leyden Museum by Mr. Kampmeinert.

No doubt Drury's *Curculio longipes* [1]) (*Macrocheirus Druryi* Guér.) from the island of Johanna, one of the Comoro islands, belongs to the genus *Mahakamia*. The figure given by Drury *l. c.* shows very clearly most of its characters, even that of the not widened penultimate tarsal joint.

The following key may be useful to determine the genera of this group of Curculionidae.

a. Elytra distinctly narrowing backward.

b. Anterior coxae rather widely separated.

c. Joints of the funiculus slender, its second joint much longer than the first. Rostrum curved. Scutellum elongate lanceolate. Metasternum strongly convex. Anterior legs in the ♂ very elongate.

* Elytra conjointly emarginate at the end. — ♂. Anterior femora and tibiae more or less waved, the latter fringed with long hairs at the undermargin of their apical half. Intermediate femora not notched at the end. Penultimate joint of the tarsi broad, subcircular. Pygidium declivous, not elongate. MACROCHEIRUS Schönh.

** Elytra conjointly truncate at the end. — ♂. Anterior femora straight, anterior tibiae regularly faintly curved, not fringed but provided all along their underside with rows of minute tubercles separated by a narrow well-defined furrow. Intermediate femora with a regularly rounded notch at the end. Penultimate joint of the tarsi not broader than the preceding one. Pygidium horizontally stretched, narrow and elongate. MAHAKAMIA, n. g.

cc. Joints of the funiculus not or but little longer than broad, its first and second joint about equal in length to each other. Rostrum straight. Scutellum acutely triangular with concave sides. Metasternum not strongly convex. — ♂. Anterior tibiae fringed with long hairs all along their undermargin.

1) Drury, Illustr. of Nat. Hist. Vol. II (1773), p. 61; pl. 33, fig. 3.

† Elytra with a strong sutural spine at the end. — ♂. Anterior legs very elongate, their femora strongly curved near the base. The ventral segments simple. ROELOFSIA Rits.

†† Elytra with a very minute sutural spine. — ♂. Anterior legs but slightly elongate, their femora straight or nearly so. The centre of the first, second and last ventral segment provided with shallow opaque impressions which bear short erect bristles. CYRTOTRACHELUS Schönh.

bb. Anterior coxae approximate. OTIDOGNATHUS Lacord.

aa. Elytra nearly parallel, conjointly truncate (hardly emarginate) at the end. PROTOCERIUS Schönh.

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